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## Emergency appeal Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRKP003  
GLIDE n° [FL-2011-000096-PRK](#)  
22 August 2011

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3.49 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Red Cross National Society to assist 30,000 flood-affected people (up to 7,500 families) for 12 months, and will be completed by 31 August 2012. A Final Report will be made available by 30 November 2012.

CHF 453,413 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support part of this operation.

Consecutive floods caused by heavy rainfall and strong winds, together with the impact of typhoon Muifa which struck in early August, resulted in the destruction or severe damage of over 9,500 houses, rendering more than 25,000 people homeless between 23 June and 9 August, according to data provided by the DPRK government. While flood damage was reported throughout the country, south and north Hwanghae provinces have been worst hit by the repeated flooding, leaving an already vulnerable population in a critical condition.

The accumulated effect of years of poor maintenance, aggravated by strong winds and extended heavy rainfall and flooding, have taken its toll on many houses, public buildings, crops, and infrastructure like bridges and roads. In some communities, up to 50 per cent of all houses collapsed, while in others, approximately 90 per cent of all buildings suffered some kind of damage. With the rainy season continuing at full strength, many people live under plastic sheeting or in the remnants of their dwellings, often at risk of imminent collapse. At the same time, polluted drinking water supply sources continue to raise serious health concerns.

As an immediate response, the DPRK Red Cross distributed relief items to 6,876 flood-affected families who lost their homes and belongings. Due to chronic food shortages and lack of resources, the DPRK government has been unable to provide food supplies and shelter materials to the affected areas, as part of the regular government response in disaster situations. As evidence of the seriousness of the situation, the DPRK government has exceptionally given the green light to this Emergency Appeal.

This Emergency Appeal focuses on providing support to the most vulnerable groups among the flood-affected population in the following sectors: relief distribution of food and non-food items, shelter, health and care, and water and sanitation.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)  
[here to link to a map of the affected areas;](#) or  
[here to view contact details>](#)



Families received family tents and other non-food items including hygiene kits and water purification tablets in Honam-ri, Yonan county. Photo: Pak Ryon Mi/DPRK Red Cross

## The situation

While this year's rainy season continues at full force, reported damage to date can be described as catastrophic. Successive torrential rains and tropical storms have repeatedly caused extensive flooding from 23 June to 9 August, with the cumulative effect of the latest Typhoon Muifa further worsening the coping mechanism of communities affected. The multiple floods have severely damaged buildings, infrastructure and crops throughout the DPRK, with south Hwanghae, north Hwanghae, south Hamgyong, and Kangwon provinces the worst-hit.

Dilapidated buildings made of mud and poor quality cement collapsed under the weight of too much rain and hard winds. While some communities were hardly affected, neighbouring communities reported damage on approximately 90 per cent of all buildings, and others with up to 50 per cent of all dwellings totally destroyed.



People trying to rescue still usable materials, after heavy rains severely damaged their houses in Chontae-ri, Yonan county, south Hwanghae province **Photo: Pak Ryon Mi/DPRK Red Cross**

Besides houses, public buildings, and water supply systems, many roads and bridges were damaged by the floods, as well as thousands of hectares of cropland, aggravating the already fragile food situation in the country. This year's food shortage has so far impeded the normal government response to disaster-affected people, through the provision of food supplies and construction materials. Hence the government's urgency to the international community for additional support to the flood-affected population.

Recent government data on the damage are shown in the below table.

	Killed/ missing	Cropland damaged (in hectares)	Houses destroyed/ damaged	Affected households	Relief kits distributed by Red Cross *	People reached by Red Cross
<b><i>Typhoon Muifa 7-9 August</i></b>						
<b>Total DPRK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25,810</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>251</b>		
south Hwanghae province	1	24,922	218	220		
north Hwanghae province	2	292	6	6		
Kaesong city			6	9		
Nampo city	1	29	2	2		
South Phyongan province			14	14		
<b><i>floods 25-28 July</i></b>						
<b>Total DPRK</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48,385</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>16,771</b>
south Hwanghae province	29	46,157	6,279	6,521	2,954	13,244
north Hwanghae province	1	1,385	82	89		
Kaesong city	2	638	6	12	282	1,240
Nampo city	1		3	3		
Kangwon province	1	205	119	130	564	2,287
<b><i>floods 23 June-16 July</i></b>						
<b>Total DPRK</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>59,341</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>13,162</b>
south Hwanghae province	7	39,708	2,209	3,117	2,460	10,796
north Hwanghae province	6	885	199	238	102	336
Kaesong city	2	8,278	45	60	221	757
Nampo city	1	1,062	25	57		
south Hamgyong province	3	1,277	95	119	293	1,273
<b>total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>133,536</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>11,238</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>29,933</b>

\* One relief kit consist of 1 kitchen set, 1 plastic sheet, 4 quilts (or blankets), 1 20-litre jerry can, water purification tablets, and 1 hygiene kit. One family hygiene kits contains body soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, hand towel, mirror, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrush, razor, and a comb.

## Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC country office is working in close cooperation with the DPRK Red Cross. The DPRK Red Cross is the implementing partner, while IFRC provides technical support and plays a key role in monitoring activities. IFRC will also be responsible for coordination with UN agencies and other international organizations through the inter-agency cluster (IASC) mechanism.

At the request of the DPRK government, the inter-agency contingency planning group was activated in the middle of July. The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC were a part of the joint inter-agency team which visited a number of affected areas on 25 July.

After the recurring floods from 25-28 July and 30-31 July, the humanitarian country team recommended to activate the IASC cluster coordination mechanism for three clusters: 1) food; 2) health; and 3) water and sanitation and hygiene. More in-depth assessments are currently taking place (18 August and onwards) by in-country UN agencies. In addition, IFRC is co-chairing the water and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Before the start of the rainy season, DPRK Red Cross activated its emergency task force at headquarters and branch levels in close coordination with the national flood damage response committee (NCC).

On 18 July, after receiving notification from the county and provincial Red Cross branches, two rapid assessment teams were mobilized to north and south Hwanghae provinces on 19-21 July and 1-5 August. Each team comprised of three national disaster response team (NDRT) members from the health, water and sanitation, and disaster management departments. The rapid assessment teams confirmed the findings collected by the branches.

Follow-up visits from three joint DPRK Red Cross/IFRC teams to north and south Hwanghae provinces on 25-27 July and 9-10 August corroborate the gravity of the situation.

Reports from the affected areas show that all Red Cross county branches activated their early warning systems, alerting the population of the upcoming rains, based on data provided by the county meteorological bureaus.

As shown in the table on the previous page, the DPRK Red Cross and IFRC distributed prepositioned relief items to 6,876 families (approximately 27,500 people), who lost their dwellings and properties due to the floods from late June to end of July. Around 890 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized in the distribution and monitoring.

During the floods, a total of 2,960 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to help evacuate 42,379 people to the nearest community evacuation centre; 160 volunteers delivered first aid services; and 800 volunteers are conducting hygiene promotion to the affected population. 5,000 hygiene promotion leaflets have been distributed.

Two inter-agency emergency health kits were prepositioned to south Hwanghae province. The release of the kits, which provides basic medicines for 10,000 people for three months, will be decided jointly with the ministry of public health based on the needs.



DPRK Red Cross headquarters staff interviewing flood victims during an assessment visit to Pongchang-ri, Kaesong city. Photo: Yu Ju Yong/DPRK Red Cross

Activity	Number of volunteers
<i>Distribution and monitoring of relief items</i>	890
<i>Early warning and evacuation</i>	2,960
<i>First aid</i>	160
<i>Hygiene promotion</i>	800

## The needs

### Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the activities proposed in this appeal are some up to 30,000 people who have already received relief kits with basic supplies from the Red Cross. Indirect beneficiaries total up to 60,000, including all people reached by hygiene promotion and health education activities.

Direct beneficiaries are selected based on their level of vulnerability. The most vulnerable people (elderly, single parent households, families with numerous children, and those differently abled) in the most vulnerable communities will be a priority (communities with the highest number of collapsed/severely damaged houses).

For the food distribution component, a total of 6,000 of the most vulnerable families (approximately 24,000 people) will be selected among the total 11,238 affected households. For the water and sanitation and shelter/permanent housing component of the appeal, 1,000 of the most vulnerable families (approximately 4,000 people) will be selected, to receive new houses and latrines. Five of the most vulnerable communities will be selected for the construction and/or repair of the water supply scheme.



They key needs identified are food, proper shelter and safe drinking water. Photo: Pak Ryon Mi/DPRK Red Cross

### Food and nutrition

Damaged crops due to flooding of arable land and loss of available food stocks at household level is expected to threaten the already fragile food security situation in the affected counties. According to the last FAO/WFP/UNICEF Rapid Food Security Assessment from March 2011, the DPRK is facing over one million tonnes of cereal deficit (mainly rice and maize), representing a quarter of its annual requirements. To date, WFP has only been able to cover 31 per cent of its emergency operation for *emergency food assistance to vulnerable groups in the DPRK*, with a total budget of USD 210 million.

Food has been identified as the most urgent priority in all assessment visits. Although most of the affected counties are covered by WFP's regular food distribution programme, the lack of funding has hampered the UN agency's ability to provide food to the western provinces of the DPRK throughout 2011, due to the need to prioritize to the more food insecure provinces on the east coast of the country. In spite of an additional supply of 61.8 metric tonnes of food as WFP's response to the flood situation, the needs remain dire.

This appeal aims to cover an additional 576 metric tonnes of either rice or maize for 6,000 families or 24,000 people, identified as the most vulnerable groups in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties, not covered by current WFP food assistance. This amount is based on 400 grams per person per day for a period of two months. The period of two months has been determined due to expected food shortages during this period, and the availability of the next harvest by November.

### Shelter/permanent housing

A total of 9,663 houses were destroyed or severely damaged by the torrential rains. Most people are now living under plastic sheets provided by the Red Cross, while others are staying at public buildings such as schools and kindergartens, or being hosted by relatives and neighbours.

Given the vulnerable economic situation in the country, the government is unable to provide the necessary construction materials for the recovery of people's homes. If no rapid action is taken, the possibility exists that many people will have to spend the winter under plastic sheeting. With temperatures often as low as minus 20 degrees Celsius, the Red Cross is hoping to speed up the reconstruction of houses before the onset of winter.

In the DPRK, it is a normal practice that community members contribute in labour, once others provide construction materials, fuel for transport, heavy machinery, and technical knowledge. The IFRC-supported disaster management and water and sanitation programmes work according to the same principle: the Red Cross supplies good quality construction materials, as well as fuel for the transport of other materials like sand and gravel to the construction sites. Community people collect the sand and gravel themselves, and provide all the labour involved in the construction of flood-mitigation structures, as well as water supply schemes, latrines, and other. Provincial government authorities help with the necessary technical input, for the design of the structures, as well as the monitoring of the ongoing construction. County government authorities provide heavy machinery, and transport means where necessary. The construction of 1,000 new houses, as planned by the Emergency Appeal, will be implemented in the same way.

To ensure the newly constructed houses are **built back better**, the DPRK Red Cross will be working closely together with the DPRK state academy of science, which has been successfully implementing flood-resistant houses in accordance with the DPRK building codes. The idea is to apply the DPRK state academy of science's flood-proof design for houses and to use engineers from the academy to train 120 trainers, who will then train the community people in basic construction practices. The trainers are experienced volunteers with engineering background. A proper construction practice manual, already developed by the state academy of science, will be distributed to the trainers and community people.

The state academy of science will supervise and monitor the ongoing construction of the houses in close collaboration with the DPRK ministry of construction and supervision.

Not only will the quality of construction be better than the houses which collapsed, all new houses will have latrines, which was not the case before.

Once funding is confirmed for this appeal, immediate action will have to be taken to deliver the construction materials to the communities, and ensure training of community people is conducted before the actual start of the construction work. Previous experience has shown this can be done in less than one month.

### Health and care, and water and sanitation

The already fragile water supply systems, built in the 1960s and 1970s, were severely damaged beyond repair. Most of the water sources and pump stations in the flood-affected areas were inundated and pipelines were broken or swept away by the floods. The people are currently relying on surface water or a limited number of traditional hand-dug shallow wells and hand pumps, which are badly contaminated by the floods. Consumption of contaminated drinking water and lack of water is main cause of water-borne disease and skin disease, according to household doctors of health clinics in the affected areas. The provincial government is focusing on the rehabilitation of infrastructure like roads, bridges, communication network, dams and irrigation facilities, making it unlikely for them to rehabilitate the damaged water and sanitation facilities in the near future given the vulnerable economic situation. Hence, the need for urgent Red Cross intervention in rehabilitating the water supply and sanitation systems, to meet the longer-term needs of the flood-affected population. Selection of target communities will be done in close coordination with government and NGOs involved in water and sanitation sectors.

The distribution of water purification tablets and jerry cans combined with hygiene promotion activities by Red Cross volunteers to explain the correct usage of the tablets, will only provide safe drinking water as a temporary solution for up to one month. The provision of water filters to the 1,000 most vulnerable families is a mid-term solution, while 5 communities will receive a newly constructed or repaired water supply system, as a permanent solution.

Furthermore, the floods destroyed five clinics while four were partially damaged in south Hwanghae province (see table on right).

Despite the absence of reliable health statistics, the assessment teams report a significant increase in water and sanitation related diseases. At the same time, the assessments show the total absence of latrines in all of the flood-affected communities.

This appeal aims to prevent water and sanitation-related diseases, as well as acute respiratory infection (ARI) among the flood-affected population through scaling up hygiene promotion and health education, using the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) methodology.

One of the outcomes of the assessments was the need for psychosocial support for those people who lost all their belongings. A pilot project on CBHFA implemented from early 2010 to July 2011, demonstrated the feasibility and enthusiasm of Red Cross volunteers to work in this particular aspect.

County/city	Community/name	Damage
<i>Chongdan</i>	Sanatorium clinic	Partial
	Poyan-ri clinic	Partial
	Ryongpo-ri hospital	Total
	Yongsan-ri hospital	
	Sinsang-ri hospital	
Daeryong-ri clinic		
<i>Paechon</i>	Gumsong-ri hospital	Partial
<i>Haeju</i>	Eup clinic	Partial
	Sanep clinic	Total

## The proposed operation

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Outcome:</b> To provide 6,000 affected and displaced families (approximately 24,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province, with essential food and non-food items to meet their immediate needs.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
To provide emergency food to 6,000 families who are most vulnerable to food insecurity as the result of the floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Select 6,000 families (24,000 people) in critical food situation, focusing on the most vulnerable like children under five year old, pregnant and lactating women and aged people.</li> <li>- Train 120 volunteers in food distribution procedures and monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>- Mobilize 300 Red Cross volunteers to register target beneficiaries in close coordination with local authorities.</li> <li>- Conduct distribution of emergency food ration (400 grams per person per day) to 24,000 people for two months in, specifically those who are not covered by current WFP food assistance, and monitoring by IFRC/DRPK RCS with full access to all beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Monitor and evaluate the distribution and impact while carrying out continued assessment.</li> </ul>
To replenish 3,100 family relief kits already distributed to flood victims, and improve the DPRK Red Cross response capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor the distribution and conduct ongoing assessment.</li> <li>- Procure and replenish 3,100 family kits of relief items.</li> <li>- Conduct lessons learnt and review workshops in south Hwanghae and Kaesong city (60 staff and volunteers).</li> </ul>

### Shelter

<b>Outcome:</b> To provide good quality construction materials and technical support for the reconstruction of 1,000 flood-resistant houses (approximately 4,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
1,000 families will have safer dwellings through the construction of house with materials and technical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Select 1,000 most vulnerable families (4,000 people) in the worst affected areas of Chongdan, Yonan, Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.</li> <li>- Design new houses in accordance with government building code for flood-resistant dwellings, in close collaboration with appropriate design institutes and state academy of science, and also ensuring newly built houses have access to safe water and latrines.</li> <li>- Support the construction of flood-proof houses through the distribution of quality construction materials, and monitoring by IFRC/DRPK RCS with full access to all beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Develop and distribute proper construction practice manual and IEC material.</li> <li>- Train 120 volunteers on safer shelter building skills so they can provide proper guidance and technical assistance to the disaster victims in the construction of their houses.</li> <li>- Workshops for community people responsible for the construction of their own houses.</li> <li>- Monitoring of quality of ongoing construction by professionals, and provide guidance where required.</li> </ul>

### Emergency health and care

<b>Outcome:</b> The health risks among 7,500 flood-affected families (approximately 30,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in South Hwanghae province will be reduced.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Improved knowledge and practices of the population on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train 50 Red Cross CBHFA trainers, focusing on psychological support and prevention of waterborne and water-related disease</li> </ul>

the prevention and care of diseases related to floods.	<p>and ARI, jointly with the water and sanitation team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train 150 community-based volunteers on health promotion with a special focus on epidemic control.</li> <li>- Conduct disease prevention and health promotion campaigns targeting flood-affected population for four months.</li> <li>- Train 30 household doctors with special focus on mother and child care in emergencies.</li> <li>- 200 copies of volunteers CBHFA toolkit printed and distributed.</li> <li>- Provide household doctors with ri-kits and midwifery kits.</li> </ul>
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### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<p><b>Outcome:</b> The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for up to 15,000 families (approximately 60,000 people) in Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in south Hwanghae province.</p>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Safe water is provided to the 5 worst affected communities through reconstruction of damaged water supply systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Select the 5 worst affected project communities where water supply systems are not properly functioning due to the floods. The total number of household benefiting from that program will be about 2,500.</li> <li>- This will include the 1,000 most vulnerable families in the 5 selected communities, selected in for the shelter program.</li> <li>- Distribute water purification tablets to 2000 households for additional 2 month.</li> <li>- Distribute 1,000 household water filters to be used until water supply systems are restored.</li> <li>- Distribution of 1.6 kg of body and washing soap to 1,000 households for 2 month.</li> <li>- Complete a detailed design for the reconstruction of the water supply systems based on the detailed field survey.</li> <li>- Procure and deliver necessary construction materials (cement and reinforcement steel bar, pipes and fittings, pumps sets, equipment and instrument) to 5 communities.</li> <li>- Complete reconstruction of the water supply system in accordance with Government standards.</li> <li>- Conduct two three-day water and sanitation technical workshops and five two-day on-the-spot water and sanitation technical workshops to train 150 volunteers on the construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the target communities.</li> <li>- Print and distribute 150 water and sanitation technical manuals (information, education and communication pack) to community technicians.</li> <li>- Monitor and evaluate the process of rehabilitation of water supply systems by DPRK Red Cross.</li> </ul>
<p>Appropriate household latrines and wastewater collection facilities are provided to the 1,000 most vulnerable families in the 5 selected communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a appropriate design of latrine and wastewater collection systems according to the local and cultural context.</li> <li>- Procure and deliver necessary construction materials (cement and reinforcement steel bar) to the households and communities to reconstruct latrines and wastewater collection systems.</li> <li>- Monitor and evaluate the process.</li> </ul>
<p>The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct training of trainers ( ToT) for 50 persons in hygiene promotion.</li> <li>- Conduct training of volunteers for 150 volunteers in hygiene promotion. This will cascade down to 60,000 beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Print and distribute 200 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion to be used in the health promotion campaign.</li> <li>- Conduct household level monitoring.</li> </ul>

## Logistics

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC in-country logistics teams, supported by the regional logistics unit (RLU) based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, will carry out the following activities (if and when necessary):

- Coordinate for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for the items required for the operation
- Coordinate mobilization of goods and receipt of incoming shipments
- Utilize existing, and where needed, source additional, warehousing capacity, facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to distribution points
- Mobilize pre-positioned stocks (of items such as jerry cans, blankets, kitchen sets, food items, timber, hygiene kits, fittings and pipes etc.) in the central warehouse in Pyongyang and then distribute the other warehouse in provinces
- Ensure that local procurement of goods and transport follows IFRC standards
- Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness
- If required, a mobilization table will be set up in the coming few days and will be made available on IFRC's disaster management information system (DMIS).
- If mobilization table is set-up, IFRC will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with the RLU regarding outstanding needs. The RLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through RLU.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Communications activities will be focused around highlighting the humanitarian situation while at the same time, positioning the Red Cross as a primary responder to the crisis. The role and response of the IFRC and DPRK Red Cross will be promoted through a variety of communications channels and platforms. Proactive media relations activities will be carried out including pitching Red Cross spokespeople to local and international print and electronic media. Audio visual material and new stories and features will be produced and disseminated via the IFRC's web site and social media channels. Regular information such as monthly reports, information bulletins and programme updates will keep partners updated on the performance and impact of IFRC / DPRK activities. This operation also provides an opportunity to develop the information and public relations capacity of the DPRK.

## Capacity of the National Society

The DPRK Red Cross has more than one million members and 102,000 volunteers with a network of 14 permanent provincial and municipal branches and 200 city/county volunteer based branches. It has official seat in the national disaster coordination committee, led by the DPRK cabinet. Seven warehouses have been established throughout the country with over 25,000 family kits of relief items.

The DPRK Red Cross has a 10 year-long history and experience in the implementation of developmental water and sanitation programmes (rehabilitation/new installation of water supply network and sanitation facilities in 166 rural and semi-urban communities) as well as in emergency water and sanitation response.

The DPRK Red Cross is the implementing partner for this proposed Appeal. The DPRK Red Cross headquarters staff is playing a key role in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the activities, together with the provincial branch of south Hwanghae and the three county branches of Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties. Provincial branches have paid staff, while county branches have volunteer staff.

The DPRK Red Cross will be using the beneficiary contact monitoring indicators (BCM) to ensure access, use, and satisfaction of the provided support. A monitoring plan will be elaborated to facilitate data collection and the measurement of impact. DPRK Red Cross volunteers will be trained in data collection and monitoring techniques according to BCM.

## Capacity of IFRC

IFRC supports D PRK Red Cross in-country with a head of office, programme coordinator and technical specialists and specialist national staff in disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, organizational development and reporting. The team is further supported by IFRC's East Asia regional office in Beijing as well as the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, with additional technical capacity and specialists in disaster management, shelter, livelihoods, health and care, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), media and communications, organizational development and finance.

## Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

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Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

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Secretary General

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## Contact information

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**Click here**

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
  2. **[Return](#) to the title page**
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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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# EMERGENCY APPEAL

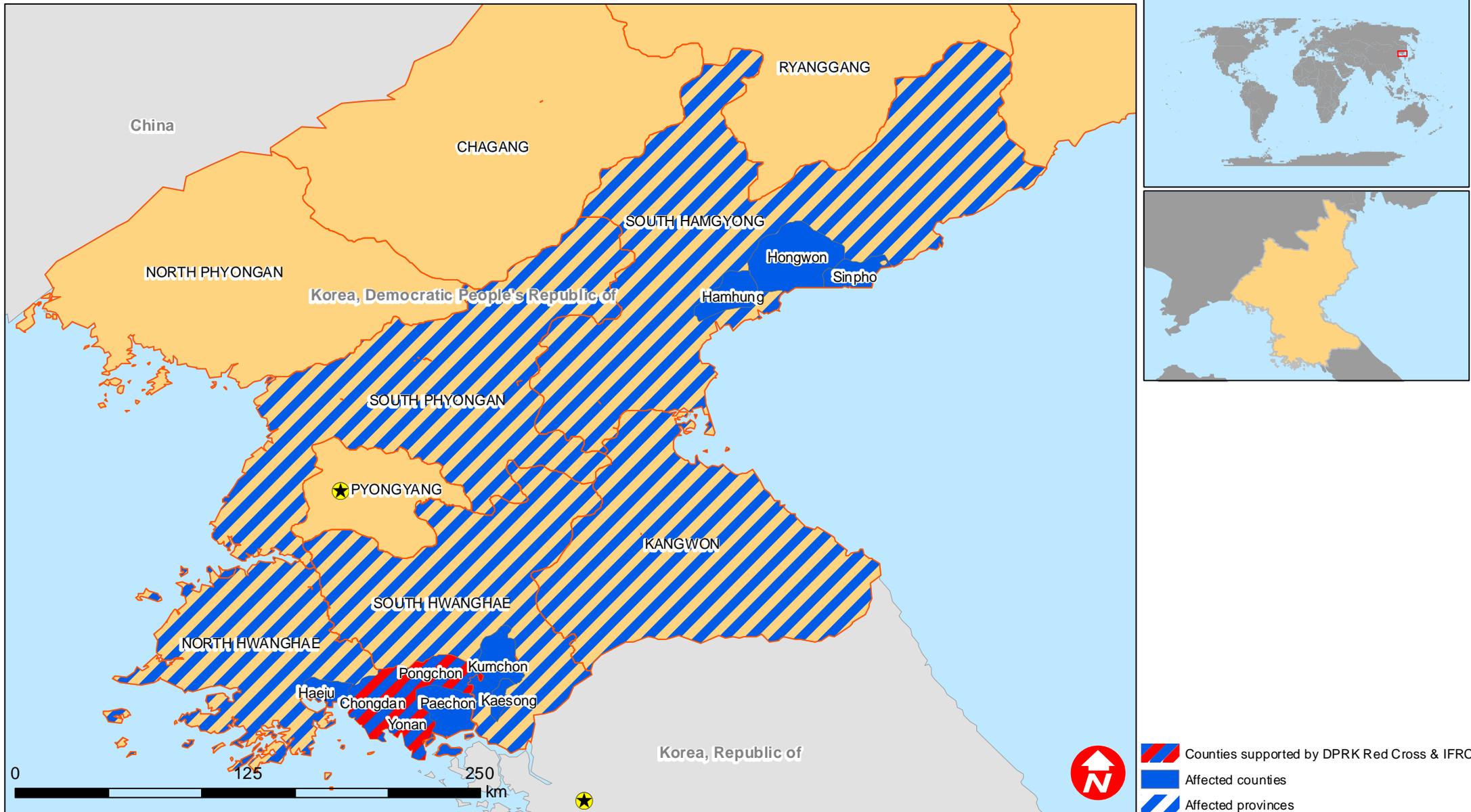
19-08-2011

MDRKP003 DPR Korea : Floods

<b>Budget Group</b>	Multilateral Response	<b>Appeal Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	77,400	77,400
Construction - Housing	1,725,000	1,725,000
Clothing & Textiles	174,240	174,240
Food	288,000	288,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	560,650	560,650
Medical & First Aid	10,800	10,800
Teaching Materials	43,800	43,800
Ustensils & Tools	74,400	74,400
Other Supplies & Services	41,000	41,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>2,995,290</b>	<b>2,995,290</b>
Computer & Telecom Equipment	3,500	3,500
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	29,000	29,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9,600	9,600
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>38,600</b>
International Staff	72,000	72,000
National Staff	2,400	2,400
National Society Staff	26,280	26,280
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>100,680</b>	<b>100,680</b>
Consultants	36,000	36,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>
Workshops & Training	84,620	84,620
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>84,620</b>	<b>84,620</b>
Information & Public Relations	8,600	8,600
Office Costs	6,400	6,400
Communications	2,400	2,400
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,400</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	212,946	212,946
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>212,946</b>	<b>212,946</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>3,489,036</b>	<b>3,489,036</b>



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Floods



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
 Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation - MDRKP003EA